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22 March 1984

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS



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22 March 1984

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INTERNATIONAL

JAPANESE PROBLEMS FROM COMPUTER REVOLUTION, U.S., SOVIET TIES VIEWED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26, 27 Nov 83 p 5

[First two parts of three-part L. Tolkunov article: "Japan 1983: Search and Losses." For the text of part three as published in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 83 p 5, dealing with Japanese-Soviet relations, see FEIS Soviet Union DAILY REPORT 2 Dec 83 pp C1-C4]

[Excerpts] My third journalistic--during the last 17 years--meeting with Japan which took place at the invitation of the editorial board of the newspaper ASAHI did not dispose me toward contemplation. The desire which is natural for any journalist who has happened into another country to "stop and have a look around" was imperiously moved aside in November 1983 by an avalanche of events which carried along with it an avalanche of questions. Yes, Japan is concluding the present year under the canopy of gigantic question marks which are hanging over it. It is as if problems which had for years been as it were marking time at the doorstep of the Japanese islands had suddenly acquired a desperate determination and broken into the archipelago like a noisy crowd, variegated and many-sided, demanding a single thing--decisions!

Of course, Japan has always had problems. In abundance, and of the greatest seriousness. But those with which the country has to deal today are, I think, of a special kind, of the kind which are capable, depending upon the methods of solving them, of sharply changing the direction, the content, and the inner, inaccessible to the superficial eye, character of the life of the country and its people.

At the basis of the situation into which, albeit slowly and albeit against its will, Japan is being drawn lies a phenomenon which has been characterized by the prominent bourgeois economist and former Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs S. Okida briefly, but precisely: "The Japanese economic miracle no longer exists!"

Indeed, about what kind of "miracle" can one talk if industry whose growth in production was at one time expressed in double digits last year yielded only one percent. The conviction is forming that today Japan has already exhausted the possibilities for "explosive" industrial development which signified the '60s and the beginning of the '70s. Many factors are becoming clearly manifest: the influence of the cyclical and structural crises of the world

capitalist economy (and Japan is a component part of it), the exhaustion of reserves in the old branches of industry, and a reorganization of industry's structure.

Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, petrochemistry, and shipbuilding—these branches quite recently served as kinds of jet engines which put Japan's economy into orbit as the second—after the United States—industrial power of the West. Today they are in decline. In the business world there is open talk about the necessity for the physical (in the direct meaning of this word) destruction of "surplus capacities." The government is also orienting businessmen toward the disassembling of equipment. With the condition, of course, that its owners—Japan's largest corporations—should not suffer losses.

There is still, it is true, the automobile industry. But this branch also is close to exhausting its possibilities. The only one of the leading branches of Japanese industry which continues to nourish hopes for the future is perhaps electronics. But is a single branch, even though it is so promising, enough to carry the whole Japanese economy? This is more than doubtful.

The country's business world is entering the stage of the most intense searches for new "engines" capable if not of raising the economy, then at least of keeping it afloat. And here there is one problem at the center of the attention of businessmen: what should the Japanese economy be in the future—"soft" or "hard"? "Soft," as I understand it, means the capability for rapid reorientation for the production of ever new products.

Discussions of this kind are in the order of things for present-day Japan. And although the final result of the debates is still far from being tallied up, conversations and meetings convince one that the future is being discerned by Japan's captains of business and political leaders in the form of a "soft structure"—in the development of the services sector, the information industry, and the automation of factory and plant and office work.

Within this framework the traditional branches—metallurgy, heavy machine building, chemistry—will be moved to the background, to auxiliary roles. And their place will be occupied by the science intensive branches which are based on intensive research in the scientific and technical sphere and on the rapid transformation of research results into "goods." The marketing of these goods, according to the plans of its business circles, should ensure Japan at least that relative "prosperity" which distinguishes it today from the other leading countries of the capitalist world.

The shift to this kind of future has already been put on a practical footing. "Soft" output models are beginning to come out onto the market one after another. For example, in the city of Atsugi, at a plant of the Sony Corporation, I was shown the work of a mirror "optical disk" with the diameter of a long playing record: with the help of a laser information which would require 54,000 typewritten pages to contain it can be recorded on the disk. The Hitachi Company has prepared an "automatic player" for production: it will make it possible to instantly extract the necessary information from any

of the 32 "optical disks" set in it (in other words, from 1.7 million typewritten pages).

Another innovation is still in blueprints: the semi-governmental telephone and telegraph company has completed the basic development of an information system which will be capable of supplying any subscriber with various information services directly to his home or to the place of their immediate consumption—from the high quality transmission of facsimile representations to the transcription on a subscriber's order of full-length video films. A cable with an "optical fiber" will make it possible to create this kind of system: this "fiber"—with the thickness of a human hair—makes it possible by means of a laser to transmit and receive information with a volume of 119,000 typewritten pages every second, or to service 23,000 telephone conversations simultaneously.

Great hopes are also being placed by the captains of Japanese industry on the transformation of the country into a kind of "world computer factory." By the middle 1980s it is planned to lay the preparatory bases for the creation of an "artificial intellect" which is to be possessed by the "fifth generation computers" (it is believed that the computers being produced in Japan and other countries today belong to the "third and one-half generation").

Robots are being assigned an appreciable role in the plans for the future. Japan has already made substantially more progress in this direction than the other capitalist countries: there are around 150,000 robots in operation in its industry—more than in all of the other developed capitalist countries put together. At an automobile plant of the Nissan Company (60,000 people work at it, and it produces 2.5 million cars a year) I had occasion to see how complex and delicate welding operations are performed by robots. In a conversation with me the director of the enterprise Terioki Kobayasi told me about the preparation of other production sectors for robotization.

The "Displacement" Effect

The achievements of the Japanese economy on its way to a "soft" structure are impressive. But already today there are some Japanese business leaders who are beginning to give thought to the negative consequences of the "soft" economic structure of the future.

Noteworthy from this point of view is a conversation which took place in the headquarters of a large business—The Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan—with Ye. Inayamo, one of the most experienced businessmen in the country, who is sometimes called the "prime minister of the business world." While confirming that he sees the general line of development of the Japanese economy in the robotization and computerization of production, the Federation's president nevertheless observed: "A very acute problem is already appearing in this direction—what is to be done with human labor?"

I carried the following conclusion away from my conversation with Ye. Inayamo: an understanding is developing among the leaders of Japanese big business of the seriousness of the social problems which are being created for the capitalist system by the automatization of production, but the keys to

their solution have not yet been found. Meanwhile, these problems which are inevitably being engendered by the qualitative changes in the economy can already be discerned on the horizon.

The simplest calculations show that one robot of contemporary design is capable of replacing four workers. During the last four years alone and in Japanese electro-machine building alone robots squeezed around 50,000 people out of factory gates, that is, 13 percent of the labor force employed in the leading enterprises of this branch. And we are speaking only about the initial stage of robotization. What will the future bring?

In a conversation with Kh. Sento, a robot specialist for the Hitachi Corporation, the following statistic was mentioned: by the beginning of the 1990s there will be from one to three million robots operating in Japanese industry. And this means that 4-12 million people may find themselves without work. (Around 14 million people are now employed in the processing industry.) Thus, it can be said without any exaggeration that robotization is raising a question about the very fate of the country's industrial proletariat, about the position of all of the strata of Japan's working population.

In a conversation with me E. Magara, the general secretary of SOKHIO, one of the largest trade union associations, emphasized: "The automation of production is, of course, one of the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution. But it is bringing only troubles to Japan's workers. In our country the robotization and computerization of production has already been brought to such a level that it is literally wearing down the workers, turning them into primitive appendages of automated mechanisms. But the most important thing is that these achievements are leading to a sharp increase in unemployment."

The Limits of Robotization

What will happen to the country if it is "totally robotized"? It is a curious question, but, in essence, an unserious one. For the capitalist system is incapable of carrying out and "digesting" the full automatization of production without long before beginning the advance toward this goal creating the preconditions for the most serious social dislocations and for an unprecedented exacerbation of the class conflict. It would seem, for this reason, that dreams about a "total robotization" will simply remain as projections whose realization is possible up to certain--for now still difficult to define--limits, but only to these limits, and no further.

And one is convinced of the fact that limits do exist by the realities of the present day. Until quite recently the most striking characteristic of the relationship between hired labor and the enterprise administration in Japan was considered to be the system of "life-long employment" at large enterprises (Ye. Yamada, the chief of the international department of SOKHIO makes this clearer: "Life-long employment is concluded for workers at age 55, after which it is necessary to again seek work") in which wages were increased not in accordance with output, but in accordance with the length of time of a worker's "loyalty" to his employer: the more "trustworthy" the

worker was, the longer the period of time that work was guaranteed for him, and with it an increase in wages.

But the automation of production is compelling the break-up of the system which was regarded as "traditional" and "purely Japanese." Putting their money on computers and robots, the owners of enterprises no longer wish to tie their hands with guarantees of "life-long" employment and are reserving themselves the "right" to rid themselves of excess laborers at any time that is convenient for them. And here are some of the results of which we have been informed in SOKHIO: out of every 100 Japanese enterprises, 13 companies no longer take account of seniority in determining wage levels, and among the largest corporations exactly one-half are beginning to increasingly consider not the "loyalty" of a worker, but the productivity of his labor, the character of the work performed by him, and other indicators.

The employers are being answered in kind. Here is an extract from a survey which was recently conducted by the office of the prime minister: "A most important change in the attitude of workers toward labor is that a growing number of them no longer intend to place their loyalty toward their company above everything else, as was the case throughout the entire postwar period right up to the most recent times."

Of course, one should not exaggerate the character and scope of this "loyalty." It always was very relative and could neither replace nor, especially, change the fundamental character of relations between labor and capital. However, it would seem that there is much behind the recent changes. And first of all—an awakening from the illusion which has been cultivated by the monopolies for decades that "labor and capital are a single family." Enlightenment is a natural thing. But it is dangerous from the point of view of business. Undermining the base under the "voluntary loyalty" of workers, the monopolies are resorting to the implantation of a forced "loyalty," to the "legalized" subordination of the workers to the power of their employers.

This is witnessed by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Japan in the case of "Siro Koma—Against 'Kansay Tenreku'." A worker at one of the country's largest electro-energy monopolies, S. Koma, was subjected by the administration to a "disciplinary penalty" for distributing leaflets indicting actions by the administration against the workers. Koma appealed the decision in court. The highest court in the country decreed: "A worker should be loyal to an employer, and the distribution by him of materials which vilify an employer is impermissible." A precedent has been created, and yet another form of social protest has been declared outside the law....

But protest is nevertheless gaining strength. And the fall of 1983 is giving this the strongest confirmation in one of the biggest political battles that Japan has known in recent years.

[Part Two]

I think that two groups of reasons explain Japan's turn toward militarism. The first consists of the unceasing pressure by the United States. Washing-

ton's goal is to include Japan in its global anti-Soviet strategy, to turn the Japanese archipelago into an armed bastion located at the Soviet Union's borders and in control of the military and political situation in the north-western part of the Pacific Ocean. Whereas in past years Tokyo, albeit far from always consistently, resisted this pressure, the present government is actively seeking to meet it.

The second group of reasons is connected with the domestic processes which are taking place in Japan today. The breakthrough into the world economy leading into world politics is stimulating great power feelings which demand the resurgence of the "Samurai spirit" and the backing up on Japan's economic and political might with adequate military power. Behind these feelings there is also visible the intention of right-wing nationalist circles to gradually weaken their country's strategic military dependence upon the United States by arming Japan. These intentions are nourished, in particular, by the acute Japanese-American contradictions in the economic sphere.

Japan is not only preserving its economic positions, but strengthening them. In the West--in the United States and in the Common Market countries--it is believed that this is taking place at their cost: Japan's export offensive is leading to a situation in which this country is pumping tens of billions of dollars out of the United States and Western Europe every year through the channels of foreign trade. In the developing countries it is believed with equal basis that the relative (in the face of the crisis which has spread everywhere) prosperity of Japan rests on the exploitation of the natural resources and cheap labor power of the newly liberated countries, especially in the Asian Pacific region. As a result, a situation is being created abroad for the Japanese monopolies which is strained and, it may be said, even dangerous.

Noteworthy in this respect is the situation which has been developing in the relations between Japan and the United States. The American budget deficit which has been growing from year to year in trade with Japan has turned into one of the most acute problems in the relations between the two powers. After long and noisy wrangling, Washington succeeded in compelling Tokyo to in fact curtail the exportation of one of its most important export goods--textiles. Today the turn has come for other leading Japanese export commodities--color television sets, cars, and rolled ferrous metals: rigid quotas have been imposed upon Japan the transgression of which is "not recommended." But it is not only this. Washington is demanding that "all obstacles be cleared" from the path of products with the trademark "Made in the United States."

However, the reason for the lack of balance in Japanese-American trade lies, if not entirely, then to a substantial extent, in another area: in the loss by American industry of its competitiveness. As a result, the United States is able to supply the Japanese islands with only such goods as wheat and corn, soybeans and cotton, and coal and copper at acceptable prices....

Such is the situation as of today. Its essence may be expressed briefly as follows: the United States is turning into a kind of agrarian and raw materials appendage of Japan, and into a market for the cheaper and higher quality Japanese consumer goods. This is clearly a demeaning role for the

"leader of the free world." And, most important, it is a fabulously expensive ally.

A Dangerous Ally

Anxiety is being experienced on the other side of the Pacific Ocean also on account of the developing possibility of turning up far behind Japan in the development of "fifth generation" computers. But Washington is especially regarding Japan's efforts in its work on the "fifth generation" by the possibility of losing its indisputable leadership not only in the economic field (this is already taking place), and not only in the field of scientific and technical research (it seems that matters are coming to this also), but also in a sphere that is supersensitive for the United States—military equipment.

One of America's leading experts in computer equipment, Professor E. Feigenbaum of Stanford University, asserts: "Regardless of how loyal an ally Japan is today, for the United States it is simply unacceptable to be compelled to depend upon Japan in vitally important defense technology."

At a recent conference of the National Security Agency, another expert, J. Worlton, expressed the same position in a more categorical form: "Japan's primacy in the development of super-computers is creating a threat to United States security. The government must reply to this threat, and it will reply to it. Through their inattentiveness the Japanese have crossed the border of our national security, and when they did this they made a big mistake."

Statements of this kind make it possible to presume that Japan's orientation toward the formation of a "soft structure" is being regarded in the United States already today as almost a Pearl Harbor which is looming ahead in the '90s of the 20th century.

"Fifth generation" computers are still a question of the distant future. But Japan has already been able to create certain innovations in the sphere of military equipment which are not possessed by but which the Pentagon would like to receive. The United States has already squeezed an agreement out of Tokyo to provide the technology for the production of a number of products which on the shores of the Potomac are meant to be used in the arms race. The lists of American desires contain—detectors for infrared rays, and ferrite paint for the "invisible" "stealth" bomber which is being developed in the United States. But they also contain the technology for the production of "optic fiber" which Japan plans to use for information industry systems. These lists also contain the technology for the production of super-large integrated circuitry—elements necessary for computers.

It is obvious that under the pretext of a necessity for "strengthening military cooperation" on an anti-Soviet basis the United States is attempting to pump technological information out of its Far Eastern ally which could become of key importance in the competitive struggle between the two leading capitalist powers.

The changes in the balance of power which are occurring within the Japanese-American alliance are not without consequences. In some people in Tokyo they are giving rise to a kind of political euphoria. "Japan is becoming the world's most efficient economic model," writes the well-known commentator K. Khasegava. "And it can probably be asserted that this model is opening up for the world the only possible path to new development." Professor K. Kato of the University of Keyo, who was characterized for me as one of the prime minister's advisors, states: "If we are successful in crossing over the year 1990 into the 21st century, it is certain that a Japanese century will ensue."

In this way, great power ambitions are already taking shape. And they are calling forth, in certain circles, an endeavor to back them up with strength. Gross military strength which, in the opinion of the designers of the "unsinkable aircraft carrier," should ensure the realization of Japan's claims to the role of a newly found "world leader."

Of course, there can be no question of any direct military conflict between Japan and the United States in the foreseeable future (just as, I think, there can be no question of the possibility of an independent, or even in alliance with the United States, voluntary--I emphasize: voluntary--inclusion of Japan in an armed conflict against the USSR: both would be suicidal for her even with the use of any super-computers). However, the endeavor to secure a "free hand" in military matters can be seen quite clearly in some people in Tokyo. It can also be seen in a tendency toward the militarization of the country.

This tendency is not a simple one. But, it appears, its formation is being influenced by the following factors: while it is one of the largest imperialist states with "global" interests, for a long time Japan managed without the development of its own armed forces to any substantial extent (which, incidentally, promoted the accelerated rates of its economic development). Militarily it based itself on the militarism of the United States, entrusting the Pentagon with the insurance of its "vital interests" in exchange for concessions of a political character and for a practical identification of its foreign policy goals with those of Washington.

Logic Against "Logic"

Today the United States is increasing its demands upon Japan as the economic contradictions between the two leading powers of the West become exacerbated. On the one hand, the United States' economic capabilities to provide for its "military presence" on a global scale are declining (and Washington is giving Tokyo direct warnings of this). Under these conditions, an opposition is forming in Japanese ruling circles to military dependence upon its trans-oceanic partner. All the more so since there exist in Tokyo suspicions regarding Washington's reliability as a gendarme ready to the nth degree and under any circumstances to protect Japan's positions in such strategically important places for the Japanese ruling elite as South Korea, Taiwan, and Southeast Asia. It is this which brings slogans like the one which has been put up by the present head of government: "Turn Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier."

Here is what the basic directions of the policy being conducted by Prime Minister Ya. Nakasone, a man with "clearly expressed nationalistic views," look like—increase Japan's military might, neutralize the pressure from Washington in the field of economic relations, reinforce the Pentagon's "weak spots" with the Japanese army, and gradually be drawn into NATO which thereby actually becomes a global military alliance.

In the eyes of certain circles this kind of transformation of Japan's military and political policy is justified and accords with their interests. The logic of the development of the international situation, however, does not coincide with the "logic" of power politics. Japan's shift toward increasing its military might is, first of all, clearly being limited by the decrease in this country's economic capabilities and, in particular, by the financial crisis which is developing in it. Secondly, Tokyo's military ambitions which are being so clearly manifested today are giving rise to a growing concern among the states of the Asian Pacific Ocean region, thereby increasing tension in this part of the planet. Thirdly, the growth of military tendencies in Japan is beginning to have an effect on this country's bilateral relations with its neighbors, thereby destabilizing the position of Japan itself. And, finally, in the fourth place, no matter what considerations regarding the future the Japanese supporters of a policy of "from a position of strength" are guiding themselves by, they are in fact nothing more than hostages of the nuclear policy of the White House.

The fact that these conclusions are by no means without grounds is proven, in particular, by the situation which is developing in Soviet-Japanese relations.

2959

CSO: 1807/111

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET MILITARY PROTECTION OF PRC AGAINST JAPAN, U.S. RECALLED

OW230439 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] The world's attention is still being focused on the documents adopted at the 13 February extraordinary plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee and the speech made at the session by Chernenko, general secretary of the Central Committee. The plenary session reiterated that the Soviet Communists are steadfastly faithful to Lenin's policy on building communism and peace. The plenary session explicitly stated that, henceforth, our party would do everything necessary to safeguard and consolidate peace in our world. This struggle for peace cannot be separated from efforts to limit, or reduce, armaments. However, we cannot fail to see the relationship between this struggle and the concern to ensure that our country has a national defense strong enough to cool the hotheadedness of belligerent adventurists; we must not forget that the U.S. authorities represent the interests of the most reactionary cliques of U.S. and international imperialism, and that they have openly declared their intention to wipe out our socialist economic system. The Soviet people are patriotic, and their concern for ensuring their motherland's security and prosperity is strongly linked with profound internationalism. Regarding this point, Soviet philosopher and journalist Loshev writes in the special program "CPSU's Leninist Policy":

The Soviets consistently demonstrate their true patriotism. They explicitly demonstrate it when they strike back at the enemy. Chinese listeners, you can learn from your country's modern history that the Soviets are also true internationalists. For example, Soviet troops liberated the northern half of Korea from the occupation of the Japanese aggressor troops after defeating militarist Japan's Kwantung Army in northeast China in August 1945. This enabled the Communist Party of China to establish a new revolutionary base in northeast China. This base played a major role in guaranteeing the victory of the Chinese people's revolution, and in the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Meanwhile, the patriots in Korea, taking advantage of the favorable conditions created by Soviet troops, liberated the northern part of Korea from foreign oppression in order to begin building a new life, and thereby founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the request of the Chinese Government, the Soviet Air Force reliably defended China's airspace against attacks by KMT aircraft, and protected China against the threat posed by the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Korea from 1950 to 1953. Patriotism and internationalism form an important characteristic of the mental outlook and nature of the Soviets. Moreover, their patriotism is socialistic in nature from beginning to end. Their concern for ensuring their motherland's security and prosperity is strongly linked with their faithfulness to Marxism-Leninism and the cause of socialism, and with consolidating and developing socialism in their country.

Socialism and internationalism are bound to cherish a sincere respect for other nationalities and their languages and cultures. Socialism and internationalism are incompatible with national chauvinism, narrow nationalism, chauvinistic ideology, and the big-nation mentality of having an unduly high opinion of oneself (no matter how big a nation and how long its history). The CPSU's faithfulness to the cause of socialism and internationalism was recently explicitly emphasized at the plenary session of the Central Committee. In his speech at the session, Comrade Chernenko told the fraternal socialist countries: "We want to say that you will continue to have the Soviet Union as your reliable friend and faithful ally." Comrade Chernenko noted: The socialist countries profoundly desire peace, but the achievements of the struggle for peace depend, to a large degree, on their coordination of action to defend peace. We want to point out emphatically that the Soviet leadership stood for, and still resolutely stands for, improving relations between the two big neighbors, the USSR and the PRC. Vice Premier Wan Li, who led the Chinese delegation to attend the funeral of Comrade Andropov, had also spoken about improving relations between the two countries.

Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, speaking at the Central Committee's February extraordinary plenary session, convened because of Comrade Andropov's death, reiterated that assistance to colonially oppressed nations to gain independence and develop independently was, and will continue to be, the basis of the foreign policy of our party and the Soviet Union. Comrade Chernenko said: It is particularly necessary to assist those nations which must beat back the attacks of the aggressive forces of imperialism, because imperialism creates extremely dangerous hotbeds of bloody violence and war in various parts of the world. This assistance also reflects the internationalism of the Soviet people. We have consistently supported national liberation struggles. Of course, many of you still remember the Soviet people's support for the Chinese revolution against imperialism and feudalism. We are now helping the working people of Afghanistan defend the fruits of their revolution, and to protect themselves against the conspiracies and sabotage of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary foreign forces. The Soviet Union supports the demands of the people of Afghanistan, Indochina, Central America, Southern Africa, and the Near East for an end to imperialist intervention. This will create a condition for peacefully solving the problems of these regions.

CSO: 4005/422

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. TOURISTS REPORTED EXPELLED FOR PRO-ZIONIST ACTIVITIES

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 23 Feb 84 p 1

[TASS item: "U.S. Citizens Expelled From the USSR"]

[Text] Leningrad, February 22, TASS--U.S. citizens Meir Shweiger and Michel Strick have been expelled from the USSR for actions incompatible with the status of tourists. They left the country today before time by the Leningrad-Helsinki train.

When the 34-year-old tourists from New York entered the USSR, they violated customs rules and were warned by representatives of the authorities that it was necessary to observe certain norms of conduct of foreigners in the country they came to. But, ignoring that and subsequent warnings of the authorities Meir Shweiger and Michel Strick tried to conduct activities of a pro-Zionist character.

The incident with American tourists is bound to serve as a lesson to those who on coming to the USSR as guests intend to undertake functions of executors of assignments of foreign Zionist centres.

(TASS. February 22. In full.)
Translated by TASS.

CSO: 1812/134

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. 'BIG PRESS', 'CONTROLLED BY ZIONISTS' BLAMED FOR 'PERSECUTION' OF JACKSON

LD252235 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] New York, February 25, TASS--A mass demonstration has taken place outside the editorial office of the "NEW YORK TIMES" newspaper in protest against the persecution of Jesse Jackson, leader of the struggle for the civil rights of blacks.

The campaign against him has been launched by the USA's Zionist circles which are angered at the fact that Jackson who is seeking democratic presidential nomination comes out in favour of recognizing the PLO and creating a Palestinian state in the Israel-occupied Arab lands. America's "big press" which is to a considerable extent controlled by the Zionists, including the NEW YORK TIMES on whose pages a whole number of slanderous materials about Jesse Jackson have appeared, has quickly joined in the anti-Jackson campaign.

The demonstrators demanded an end to the lies being spread from the pages of the NEW YORK TIMES about the U.S. black presidential hopeful.

CSO: 1812/133

INTERNATIONAL

VELIKOV DISCUSSES NUCLEAR WAR EFFECTS, NUCLEAR BALANCE

PM271354 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 12 Feb 84 p 7

[Interview with Soviet Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov by Yuriy Yefremov:
"Humanity Is Facing A Serious Challenge"]

[Text] "The use of nuclear weapons will bring about a catastrophic lowering of the temperature on the surface of the Earth. This effect will be global in character and jeopardize the existence of life on our planet. This is the conclusion arrived at by scientists of a number of European and American countries, who, on the initiative of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, exchanged the results of their research in the Vatican," said Soviet Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov in an interview with our correspondent Yuriy Yefremov.

"It has been established," Yevgeniy Velkhov explained, "that fire hurricanes may originate and spread over considerable distances as a result of nuclear explosions. All of this, in case of the use of nuclear weapons, will result in the formation of a large amount of smoke and submicronic particles of carbon sufficient to change the state of the atmosphere and the climate on Earth. The system of circulation done, for instance, those at the Computing Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences, will quickly envelop the entire globe with a screen of smoke. As a result, the planet's radiational balance will be upset, and the temperature on its surface will drop by approximately 50 degrees centigrade relative to the average temperature, that is, it will be below zero everywhere in the world. This spells the end of the flora and, in the long run, everything living on earth...."

[Question] At present scientists possess a large amount of data proving that the consequences of a possible nuclear conflict will be catastrophic. But there is another problem. Certain circles try to persuade people that the buildup of the nuclear potential is a factor contributing to its remaining unused.

[Answer] The emergence of a nuclear potential in the hands of the USSR at a time when the United States possessed a monopoly on these weapons could be regarded as containing a factor. But now that there exists nuclear parity between the East and the West, the further buildup of these weapons, considering the possibility of a qualitatively new spiral of the arms race, may only bring about totally unpredictable consequences.

That is exactly why the Soviet proposal for an immediate freeze of nuclear weapons is now supported by all sound-minded people. Regrettably, opposition by definite forces in the West prevents this initiative from becoming a political decision.

[Question] Do you believe that scientists can make a fair-size contribution to the prevention of nuclear apocalypse?

[Answer] When in 1981 an idea was put forward in Moscow to form an authoritative international committee of scientists called upon to elaborate a scientifically grounded position in regard to nuclear war and the problems involved, this caused a sharply negative reaction in political circles in the West and a rather sceptical one among scientists. However, in recent years this view has undergone a change. A major role in this respect was played by physicians who studied the aftermath of a nuclear conflict from the standpoint of medicine. The conclusion they reached is well known: a nuclear war will be the last epidemic, whose only means of combating is prevention.

At present more and more scientists of different specialities are turning to the study of this problem. This is due, among other things, to the further exacerbation of the international situation through the fault of the imperialist circles. Scientists are extremely concerned over the striving of the present American administration to shift the arms race to outer space and modernize nuclear weapons of all types--strategic, medium-range and tactical alike. Humanity is facing a serious challenge and sound-minded people are coming to understand that it is time to stop immediately. The responsibility of a government, even according to the Constitution of the USA, does not amount to winning a war, but to ensuring security for its people. Every new step made by the Washington administration along the path of building up the arms race leads, as experience has demonstrated to diminished security.

CSO: 1812/132

INTERNATIONAL

ARMENIAN SSR COMMITTEE ADDRESSES COMPATRIOTS ABROAD

GF140556 Beirut ZARTONK in Armenian 22 Jan 84 p 2

[Letter from the Armenian SSR Society for Cultural Relations With Compatriots Abroad to the Armenians overseas--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots, at the decision of Soviet Armenia's government an artistic parade of the patriotic organizations of the Armenians abroad will be held in the motherland in August 1985. This will include performances by singing, dancing and theatrical groups and individual performances by singers, poets, musicians, and painters.

This significant and beautiful evidence once again reflects the warm care and kind concern of the motherland toward the Armenian immigrants overseas and the continuation of the existence of its exiled children spread throughout the world. Everybody knows very well that the national song, dance, music, poetry, and theatre--that is, the spiritual culture--are the history, soul, psychology, and language of a nation and are a great support for people who do not continuously feel the strength of the paternal land under their feet and do not have the means to live and breathe within the atmosphere of the mother tongue.

We also know what supreme efforts are being made in the Armenian diaspora to continuously revive that culture.

The upcoming parade of the artistic groups of the Armenians abroad which will be held in Armenia will be a significant and great measure for assembling together. The motherland will receive many artistic groups, and individual performers. Through their songs and words under the paternal skies and through the display of their dancing and theatrical arts they will give an account to the motherland, from which they have been separate due to merciless fate, on how they are preserving its ages-old spirit, which is concentrated in culture.

The slogan of the parade is "In the Name of Peace and Progress." When they arrive in the motherland the Armenian representatives overseas and the cultural workers will see with their own eyes what great progress the Armenian people have achieved and how they have become prominent soldiers of human civilization during the past 65 years under the unbreakable baldachin of the Soviet people's friendship. They will also see the peaceful conditions.

Yes, peace has been the oldest and most sacred dream of the Armenian people. When you read our history you will rarely find a time when foreign bandits were not invading and destroying our country. However, for 65 years now the Armenian people have been peacefully building and constructing. Moreover, they are taking the old and destroyed structures out of the ruins and are restoring them.

Yes, peace is the most sacred dream of the Armenian people because it was under the cover of World War I that the merciless atrocity and the first genocide of mankind was perpetrated, the pain and anguish of which still burns in the hearts of the Armenian people with the unextinguishable fire of the Dzidzernakaperd.

We know very well that the majority of the Armenians overseas, along with the progressive and peaceful powers of the countries they live in, are unitedly struggling against the most destructive nuclear terror which is threatening the world. They are struggling to establish peace in the Near East, which due to plots has been turned into a dangerous theatre causing great suffering to the Arab people and to the Armenian people living peacefully with them.

We are confident that the cultural, benevolent, religious organizations of the compatriots abroad, the schools and other educational establishments will be deeply aware of the significance of the parade and begin preparations now for that significant event, thus giving a new momentum to their cultural activity and assembling more youths around them.

We have no doubt that this event will be a really beautiful and great parade and that each song and inspirational word sounded here will once again display the readiness of the paternal people and Armenian compatriots abroad to struggle for peace and progress, which is the slogan of the parade.

[Signed] Society for Cultural Relations With Compatriots Abroad.

CSO: 1838/5

INTERNATIONAL

PLAN TO TURN EEC INTO EUROPEAN CONFEDERATION CRITICIZED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 20 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Article by Vladimir Potapov: "Encroachment Upon Sovereignty"]

[Text] V. Potapov comments in PRAVDA on the results of a voting in the European Parliament, which adopted by a three-vote majority a draft treaty envisaging the creation of a European Union. The treaty provides for the conversion of the EEC into a Confederation of Western European states.

The author of the commentary writes that the decision was not accidental: it was taken on the eve of the elections to that consultative body, which are to take place in June. The failure of the Athens session of the European Council--the latest meeting of the leaders of the Ten--clearly demonstrated not only the exacerbation of internal differences in the group but also the complexity of "politization" of the activities of the Common Market, on which the architects of a "united Europe" pin so much hope to demonstrate "real success" of bourgeois integration. The plans to establish a common election system in the Ten member countries will also fall through. The EEC countries also failed to patch up their differences on procedural matters. According to the author of the PRAVDA commentary, the latest move made by the Europarlament is designed to camouflage all this.

The voting showed that West Germany and Italy were the most adamant advocates of the idea of creating a European Union which they see as a European affiliate of NATO. Building on West Germany's economic might, the West German deputies have been from the outset the advocates of a European system in which supra-national institutions will have a leading role to play.

The draft treaty not only vests the European Parliament with legislative powers that abridge the rights of national legislative bodies but also provides for the abolition in the future of the consensus principle in adopting major decisions. In accordance with this principle, each member country of the EEC can veto a decision taken by the rest of the member countries.

The author of the commentary writes in conclusion that the American strategists are looking with pleasure at the new attempts to remove the major barriers which protect national sovereignty of Western European states. They hope that "a united Europe," in which pro-Atlantic elements would set the tone, would lend itself more easily to their dangerous militarist schemes.

(PRAVDA, February 20. Summary)

INTERNATIONAL

HARMFUL EFFECTS OF ARMS SPENDING ON STATES' CIVILIAN ECONOMIES EXPLAINED

Moscow FOREIGN TRADE in English No 2, Feb 84 pp 24-27

[Article by Sergei Lola: "The Struggle for Disarmament: the Trade and Economic Aspect"]

[Text]

The policy towards the further strengthening of detente, the discontinuation of the arms race, and disarmament, worked out by the 24th, 25th and 26th Congresses of the CPSU and the relevant congresses of the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties, has been and is a major trend in the international activity of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. From the very first days of the new society the Soviet Union has always been guided by Lenin's injunction to the effect that "...peace... will further our cause infinitely more than war."¹ That is exactly why since its emergence the Soviet state has been fighting for a universal and lasting peace, for the abandonment of war as an instrument for settling disputes between states. The USSR has been loyal to this firm and consistent policy throughout its entire history.

The initiatives contained in the report delivered by Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the meeting on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the USSR, and the proposals contained in the Political Declaration of the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty adopted at the sitting of its Political Consultative Committee in Prague in January 1983 and in the Joint Statement made by the Party and state leaders of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia at their meeting in Moscow in June 1983 have been widely echoed all over the world. These proposals carry conviction because they are reasonable and realistic and meet the interests of all peace-loving forces in the world.

As stated in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Organization's member-states, in a nuclear war, in case it breaks out, there can be no victors.

The peace proposals made in Prague and Moscow show practical possibilities for eliminating the threat of war and directing international development along normal peaceful lines.

Along with its enormous political and general humanistic importance the problem of disarmament also has an important economic aspect. As the military budgets of the leading capitalist countries unceasingly grow, coupled with their attempts, above all those of US militarist circles, to draw into their orbit of military gambles the developing countries as well, the economic aspect of disarmament is constantly increasing in importance.

...

Since 1950 the UN General Assembly has adopted quite a few resolutions aimed at a general reduction of military spending and gradual curtailment of the military budgets of the nuclear powers as well as of other countries which are of importance militarily, and at utilizing the resources so released as a means of economic assistance to the developing nations.

Over the past ten years UN agencies have carried out a series of researches on the relationships between disarmament and development. The results of these researches show what huge resources can be released by cuts in military spending and used for promoting world economic and social development and for expanding international trade. Beginning its work in 1972 the UN Conference on Trade and Development has been making a tangible contribution to the elaboration of these problems.

The armaments drive means a constantly increasing detraction of material and manpower resources while the most vital requirements of millions of people in the capitalist world remain unsatisfied. According to UN data, for instance, 570 million men and women constantly live on the verge of starvation, 800 million adult persons are illiterate, 250 million children have no chance for schooling, 1,500 million people are deprived of the possibility to receive medical aid. As expert estimates show, given the present growth rates of military spending a further deterioration in the living conditions of the broad strata of the population in the developing world will take place.

much land is used for such installations and training grounds (about one per cent), they constantly need more and more space for their construction.

In many cases military bases, airfields and other installations are close to the basic industrial centres, in the most populated areas, and in this sense the value of land as an economically important factor considerably increases. There is a serious decline in soil fertility and even complete loss of it as a result of using land for military purposes.

Militarization most palpably affects science and technology. The intensity of research in the area of military production is 20 times as high as the same average indicator for the non-military sphere. The negative influence of the arms race on research activity is increased by the fact that the military sector attracts most skilled research workers. The deceleration of technical progress in the civilian sector is the direct result of the intensified use of technological knowledge for military purposes.

Although the main burden of military spending is shouldered by industrial capitalist countries, the specific feature of the 1970s lies in the fact that the share of the developing nations in the world's total expenditures on armaments between 1972 and 1981 had actually doubled.

Table 1

World Military Spending
('000 mln dollars in 1979 prices)

	1972	1975	1979	1980	1981
Total expenditures on armaments	339	386	404	412	426
including: developing countries	33	56	68	71	81
as a percentage of the world's total	10	25	17	17	19

Source: UNCTAD/TDR/Rev. 1, p. 119; Trade and Development Report, 1982.

The armaments drive exerts a most pernicious influence on the economies of the developing nations which, as can be seen from the following table, have failed to achieve the indicators envisaged by the development strategy worked out within the UN framework.

According to available data, the resources used for armament purposes in 1980 reached an astronomical figure of 500,000 million dollars² and in terms of value are 15 to 20 times as great as the volume of economic aid the developing countries receive today.

The early 1980s have witnessed a new rise in military spending. According to the American draft budget for 1984, the US administration plans to spend 280,500 million dollars on military purposes, or 35,000 million dollars more than in 1983. The White House intends to maintain the upward tendency in its military spending; in the coming five years (from 1985 to 1989) its military allocations will amount to 2,000,000 million dollars.³

The manufacture of armaments has involved mechanical engineering, the aero-space industry, electronics, ship-building, the automotive industry and so on. In view of this the arms race is having an adverse effect on technical and general economic progress in both capitalist and developing countries.

This negative influence is basically due to the socially useless detraction of huge resources, including employment of highly skilled scientific and technical personnel and the utilization of raw materials in short supply. On the strength of the completed researches a group of UN experts cite the following data on the prevalence of military output in the leading industries of some capitalist countries: in 1977 military orders in the USA accounted for about 50 per cent of the total output of the aircraft industry and 46 per cent of the total manufacture of ships; in France this indicator for the aircraft industry was 46 per cent and in the FRG—70 to 80 per cent. In 1980 British military orders accounted for some 50 per cent of the total output of aircraft.⁴

War production diverts appreciable manpower resources from the civilian industries. According to some estimates, from four to six million persons are directly involved in the manufacture of armaments and other war materials and from three to six million persons are indirectly working to fill military orders.

From two to eight per cent of most mineral resources produced are used for military purposes, while figure for copper exceeds 10 per cent.

The utilization of scarce mineral raw materials for military purposes leads to building up of their "strategic" stocks in some countries, the USA above all.

The growing use of land for military installations is causing justified alarm. Although relatively not too

Table 2

**Main Economic Indicators Planned for Developing Countries
within the Framework of International Development Strategy
Worked Out by UN Experts**
(annual growth rates, per cent)

	1970-1980		1980-1990
	Plan (a)	Result	Plan (b)
Gross national product	6.0	5.6	7.0
GNP per head of the population	3.5	3.0	4.5
Output of farm produce	4.0	2.7	4.0
Output of the manufacturing industries	8.0	6.5	9.0
Exports	7.1	3.1	7.5
Imports	under 7.0	7.3	8.0

(a) — Indicators planned by international development strategy for the second development decade (1970-1980)

(b) — Indicators planned by international development strategy for the third development decade (1980-1990).

Source: Doc. TD/271 of May 19, 1983.

One of the necessary conditions for accelerating the rates of economic growth in the developing countries is the complete utilization of their own resources at least for satisfying the basic needs of the population for foodstuffs and solving the almost complete illiteracy problem, the lack of medical aid, and so on. The acuteness of these and other related socio-economic problems facing most developing nations makes the progressive growth of expenditures on armaments observable in the developing world in the recent decade all the more inadmissible.

In 1978 military spending made up 24 per cent of government expenditures in the Middle East developing countries, 15 per cent in the South Asian countries, 11 per cent in Latin America and 10 per cent in the African developing states as compared with 14 per cent in the European NATO countries. In some developing states the burden of military spending, as far as its proportion in the gross domestic product is concerned, is much higher than the similar indicator for the leading capitalist countries.

Clearly, military spending is bound to restrict the ability of the developing nations to make the requisite investments in their economies and it produces a highly adverse effect on their development plans and programmes.

The growth of military spending in the developing countries is accompanied by the expanding import of armaments and military equipment, whose increase in the 1970s topped 12 per cent annually. A group of UN experts admitted that by the beginning of the 1980s the import of armaments and other war materials and services by the developing countries had amounted to some 20,000 million dollars, the share of the OPEC non-members amounting to 12,000 million dollars. Export of the main types of armament from the industrial capitalist countries to the developing states was more dynamic than the export of finished articles for civilian use.

For some industrial capitalist countries the export of armaments to the developing states serves as a means of using their war industry capacity more profitably, cover at least part of their growing military spending and find new export possibilities to close the deficit of their trade with the oil-exporting countries. For instance, the French industry manufacturing aircraft and rockets in 1978 exported 70 per cent of its entire output, of which military equipment made up 72 per cent.

The purchasing of military equipment by the developing oil-exporting countries in the 1970s lowered their possibility to import equipment and other goods needed for their economic development. This also increased the developing countries' foreign debt.

In recent years the tendency to develop war industries has become quite noticeable in the developing countries, which became a new way of detracting the restricted financial resources of most newly free nations from their economic development. By the end of the 1970s some 25 developing nations had started to manufacture military equipment for their armed forces, including some of its most up-to-date types; some countries, especially Brazil, Indonesia and Singapore, began exporting armaments to other developing countries.

Research carried out by a group of UN experts shows that for a "medium" developing country with a gross national product of some 350 dollars per head of the population (in the 1970 prices) and a population of 8.5 million, the import of armaments to the value of 200 million dollars will, due to the cuts in expenditures on the health service, entail:

a) an increase in child mortality by approximately 20 per every 1,000 new-born children;

b) thirteen-fourteen lethal cases among those affected by fever per every 100 fever cases among the adult population.

. . .

Apart from the diversion of huge financial and manpower resources the armaments drive upsets the system of international economic ties, undermines confidence in international trade and leads to budget deficits, enormous foreign debts, price increases and growing inflation.

This explains the great importance which is attached to the trade and economic aspects of disarmament at major international forums. The most characteristic in this respect are the results of the 6th UNCTAD session held in Belgrade in June 1983. In preparing this question for consideration at the Conference, the socialist countries pointed out the importance of the work done by the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament and emphasized the need to keep the question of the trade and economic aspects of disarmament on the agenda of UNCTAD. The position of the socialist countries was supported by the developing nations united in the Group of 77. In their Platform worked out in Buenos Aires in April 1983 it is stated: "Questions relating to the world economy, to international economic relations and to development are directly related to those of peace and stability. To treat them separately will prove damaging for world security not only in military and strategic terms but also because of the grave economic consequences national and international that it will generate. A world-wide relaxation of tensions, the halting of the arms race, and the effective disarmament measures which would release the sorely needed resources for development are vital necessities for global economic development."⁵

Despite the certain inconsistency of the stand taken by the Group of 77 on this question, it is admitted nevertheless that "stable global development and a viable international economic order require an atmosphere of peace, harmony and cooperation, the halting of the arms race and the adoption of disarmament measures, that will release sorely needed resources for development."⁶ As A.N. Manzhulo, leader of the Soviet delegation to UNCTAD VI, deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR, noted in his

speech at the Conference, "in present conditions the problem of disarmament has become a factor of decisive importance for the destinies of the world economy."

The documents adopted by the members of the non-alignment movement and by the Group of 77 in New Delhi and Buenos Aires confirm these countries' readiness to make their own contribution to the solution of the urgent problems of restriction and reduction of armaments, above all nuclear weapons, and to securing a broad settlement of conflict situations and, hence, real progress in the economic area, including the solving of trade and development problems. This theme was heard in the statements of many delegates to the Belgrade Conference. With the support of the overwhelming majority of its participants in its final Statement it was recorded in part that "the economic future and the political stability of all countries, developed and developing alike, are interlinked. Peace and development are closely interrelated. Durable peace can be best assured by narrowing the economic disparity between nations. Sustained global development and a viable international economic order, in turn, require an atmosphere of peace, harmony and cooperation, the halting of the arms race and the adoption of disarmament measures that will release sorely needed resources for development."⁷

The programme for UNCTAD's further activity in the area of trade and economic aspects of disarmament was put forward at the Conference by the socialist countries. In their proposals⁸ concerning the above-said final Statement it is pointed out that the prospects of world economic development in large measure depend on the success of the peace-loving forces in their struggle for achieving the main objective of the UN as stated in its Charter, namely, save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. To-day there is not a more important task, reads the Statement, and the world community must direct all its efforts at its accomplishment.⁹

Excessive military spending is becoming an ever heavier burden for the peoples of the world irrespective of their levels of economic development thus retarding their economic and social progress. In these conditions, as is noted in the proposals tabled by the German Democratic Republic on behalf of the socialist community, it is the duty of all countries to halt the dangerous turn of events, return to the policy of

detente and mutually advantageous cooperation, adopt urgent measures for restricting and reducing armaments, especially nuclear weapons, and ensure the peaceful settlement of conflict situations.

¹V.I. Lenin, *Collected Works*, Vol. 30, Moscow, 1965, p. 452.

²V.F. Petrovsky, *Disarmament: Concepts, Problems, Mechanism*, Politizdat, Moscow, 1982, p. 46 (in Russian).

³See *Pravda*, November 19, 1983.

⁴M. Kaldor, *The Role of Military Technology in Industrial Development*, UN Group of Government Experts Report, p. 8.

⁵UNCTAD VI, *Buenos Aires Platform*, pp. 5 and 6.

⁶*Ibid.*, p. 9.

⁷Document TD/Z 260, p. 3.

⁸Document TD/Z 230, p. 6.

⁹*Ibid.*, p. 3.

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CSO: 1812/143

INTERNATIONAL

MOSCOW VIETNAMESE CITES PRC PREMIER ON WISH TO IMPROVE TIES WITH USSR

OW170753 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Unattributed report]

[Text] PRC State Council Vice Premier Wan Li has said: Chairman Yuriy Andropov has stated on many occasions that the Soviet Union desired to improve its relations with China. That is also our desire. Through a number of Sino-Soviet consultations, the relations between our two countries have become better. China and the Soviet Union are two great neighbors; the peoples of China and the Soviet Union are two great peoples. The peoples of both countries have had long-standing friendly relations. Because of some causes [do mootj soos nguyeen nhaan], there have arisen obstacles to an improvement of bilateral relations. We hope that through the continuation of new consultations the obstacles will be overcome, and a normalization of the situation will be realized between the two countries. This meets the interests of the Chinese and Soviet peoples and will be a contribution to world peace.

CSO: 4209/172

NATIONAL

ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE NOTES CONTRIBUTION OF SHOLEM ALEICHEM

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 29 Feb 84 pp 1-2

[Text] A meeting of the Presidium of the Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public was held on 28 February under the chairmanship of Colonel-General David Dragunsky.

The meeting adopted a Resolution saying:

"The participants in the meeting ardently approve of the provisions and conclusions contained in the speech by Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, at the Emergency Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the party's policy for further strengthening the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR, educating people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, fidelity to the great ideals of communism."

Aron Vergelis, editor-in-chief of the literary magazine SOVETISH GEIMLAND (SOVIET HOMELAND), briefed the participants in the meeting on the preparations to celebrate the 125th birth anniversary of classic of Jewish literature Sholem Aleichem. Celebration meetings are to be held in Moscow, Kiev and other cities. They will be addressed by prose-writers and poets from various republics, representatives of the Soviet public. An exhibition devoted to Sholem Aleichem's life and creativity has been mounted in the writer's memorial museum in the city of Pereyaslav, where he was born. The "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" publishers will issue on the occasion of the jubilee collected tales and short stories by Sholem Aleichem, the "Dnipro" publishers--one-volume edition of the writer's works in the Ukrainian language. The SOVETISH GEIMLAND magazine devotes a special issue to the jubilee and the "Sovetsky Pustatel" publishers is preparing for publication collected articles and reminiscences "Sholem Aleichem, the writer and man."

The participants in the meeting pointed out that Sholem Aleichem tirelessly advocated realism in literature. The writer called in his books for international unity of the working people. This idea of international cohesion of the oppressed people in the struggle against social and spiritual oppression has caused and continues causing particular anger among the Zionists, nationalists of every ilk.

It can be said with good reason today that the writer won wide and well-deserved recognition, love and respect among Soviet people. His works have been published in the USSR 542 times in 24 languages in a total print of 9.5 million copies.

At its meeting the Presidium of the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public has strongly condemned the criminal act of terrorism staged in New York on 23 February this year by the fascist-type "Jewish direct action" Zionist grouping against the USSR representation to the United Nations, as a result of which the life of Soviet people was jeopardised.

The disgraceful connivance on the part of the American authorities, which fail to take measures to prevent acts of terrorism against Soviet diplomats and members of their families, is combined with practical support for the activities of Zionist organizations specialising in kindling anti-Soviet hysteria. This criminal action has once again shown the real face of Zionism, which uses slander, violence and terror for whipping up hatred and animosity between peoples.

(TASS, Feb. 28. In full.)

CSO: 1812/141

NATIONAL

AYTMATOV BOOK REVIEW ATTACKS AMORAL BUREAUCRATS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by K. Karakeyev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and K. Asanaliyev, candidate of philology: "And the Day Lasts and Lasts..."]

[Excerpts] The State Prize of the USSR was awarded to People's Writer of the Kirghiz SSR Chingiz Aytmatov for the novel "Burannyy Polustanok" [Burannyy Way Station] ("I dol'she veka dlitsya den'" [And Longer Than the Century Lasts the Day]).

Chingiz Aytmatov chose for his novel "I dol'she veka dlitsya den'" the tiny site of a rail siding in the expanses of the Kazakh steppe known as Boranly-Burannyy. He selected this "dot" as his point of departure into the distant expanses of earth and space.

The author places the image of Yedigey at the center of the contemporary universe, as it were, at the center of acute problems. Aytmatov follows each motion of the hero's soul with seismographic sensitivity and "lays out" the chain of events with architectural symmetry. The strange conversation about "radio-controlled people," a conversation in great part unexpected for Yedigey, comes up in the most ordinary circumstances of life, in an atmosphere of deep mourning and memories of the deceased. The author has a reason for presenting this bewildering and awesome conversation from the mouth of Sabitzhan. It is important for Sabitzhan to present himself as an all-knowing, omniscient person, as an individual of cosmological, universal knowledge.

The conversation about the robot-missile seemed to him like simply an abstract matter, far removed from him. Nor did he understand the radio-control mechanism itself. When the conversation turned to radio-controlled people, however, to the possibility of forcing an individual at the first signal to sing, to dance or work, Yedigey fell to thinking. He first thought of Sabitzhan: "What if such a person should end up in power...?" Yedigey was not thinking in abstractions but in terms literally unequivocal, categorically real. And his thoughts were... about man's purely earthly destiny.

What actually would happen if an individual such as Sabitzhan should end up at the radio-control panel? This is far from a frivolous question. Yedigey

has every reason to be troubled and alarmed. Sabitjhan is one of those people who think nothing of laughing at human difficulties. The paradox lies in the fact that his philosophy was veiled in declamatory utterances such as "the greatest interest of society," and verbal flourishes such as "state value" and "state health." In our eyes there is always justification, always valid grounds, for these truly great values. Sabitzhan therefore feels safe in back of them.

Sabitzhan's plan of life is clearly in conflict with his father's expectations. Sooner or later there had to be a confrontation between the father and the son. The conflict did not take place, however. He did not live long enough.... The conflict would occur without fail, however, only somewhat later. It would be between Yedigey and Sabitzhan, though, because Yedigey was the spiritual companion-in-arms of Kazangap, the direct heir to his cause.

Chingiz Aytmatov's novel introduces something fundamentally new in the depiction of contemporary man's spiritual world into the esthetics of socialist realism, into the understanding of his profound spiritual flights, his humanistic ideals.

"I dol'she veka dlitsya den'" is truly a modern novel. It is modern in the conceptualization and integrity of its ideas, in its method of understanding and depicting outstanding human nature, and most importantly, in its undeviating fidelity to realism.

11499

CSO: 1830/308

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

ALL-UNION LABOR EDUCATION SEMINAR--An All-Union seminar on the activity of production-training organizations and their role in involving elementary school students in labor finished its work on February in Tashkent. The participants of the seminar studied the work of Uzbekistan's best production-training organizations, exchanged experience, and expressed several proposals on the subject of the School Reform Project of the CC CPSS. [Text] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Feb 84 p 1]

CSO: 1830/321

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN ON 1984 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PLANS

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Dec 83 p 1

[Article: "Current Tasks of Soviets: A Press Conference of the ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A. Ryuytel'"]

[Text] The roles of Soviet authorities in fulfilling tasks, set before the toilers of our republic for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums were described at a press conference held on 1 December in Tallinn by the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Buro member and ESSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman, A. Ryuytel'.

The press conference was opened by the deputy chairman of the board of the ESSR Union of Journalists and ESSR Gosteleradio chairman A. Kullaste.

Speaking before the journalists, Comrade A. Ryuytel' told about the labor of republic workers during 1983 and the tasks remaining to be solved in the 4th year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. He noted that the national economic planning goals for this year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole are being fulfilled rather well in the republic.

However, one cannot rest on past achievements. For the successful fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan it is necessary in the course of the next 2 years to mobilize more fully all the available means and resources in order to achieve further development of good organization in production. A. Ryuytel' acquainted the journalists with some basic indicators of the projected plan for social and economic development in the republic for 1984, emphasizing that the limits outlined are high and their successful implementation will serve a further rise in the well-being of the nation.

Comrade A. Ryuytel' dwelt in detail on the role of soviets in solving the assigned tasks. During past years several important laws and decrees which considerably extend the rights of local authorities were passed. Nevertheless, the question of further improving their activity remains urgent. Not always do they fully utilize their rights and existing opportunities. Not everywhere is precise control adjusted to execute adopted decisions, not always actively and consistently are the electors' instructions carried out. The influence of soviets on economic operations of enterprises located on their territory now and then is insufficient.

Comrade A. Ryuytel' emphasized that the effectiveness of the work and initiative of soviets depend directly on their ability to solve practically and fully questions of economic and social nature. For this they should lean more broadly on the aktiv and utilize in every way possible the resources of territorial and production deputy groups. It is also necessary to define more clearly the relations between rayon soviets and RAPO.

Comrade A. Ryuytel' dwelt on the positive examples of soviets' work in satisfying the daily needs of the population and improving everyday life of people.

The deputies attentively try to study the needs and requirements of the population and keep track daily of the implementation of electors' instructions. The deputies consider it their primary duty to be concerned about satisfying the social-domestic and cultural demands of those who gave them a vote of confidence at elections. Soviet agencies make full use of their rights and powers in order to promote the rapid development of sectors of the national economy directed to satisfy more fully the various demands of city and village inhabitants.

A. Ryuytel' devoted a considerable part of his address to questions of further strengthening socialist discipline--the most important condition for increasing the effectiveness of the national economy. The law concerning labor collectives allows new opportunities for improving the work of all links of the national economy. The importance of this can be seen by the fact that in industry, construction, agriculture, transport and in the service sector working time losses are still great. Here a great deal depends also upon soviets and on the way they implement the Law, and how they check implementation of the adopted regulations. The activity of soviets attains special importance in the course of perfecting economic mechanism, of inculcating advanced forms of organization and of stimulating work.

A. Ryuytel' dwelt also on several other aspects of activity of Soviet agencies and answered questions from journalists.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee department of propaganda and agitation director A. Soydlä participated in the press conference.

12484

CSO: 1800/234

REGIONAL

RESOLUTIONS OF 13TH PLENUM OF UZBEK CP CC PUBLISHED

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 10 Jan 84 p 1

[Report: "Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Ensuing From the Decisions of the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Statements and Conclusions Contained in the Speech of Comrade V. Yu. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet: Resolution of the 13th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee"]

[Text] The December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum was a major event in the life of the party and the entire Soviet people. It provided an assessment of the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and evaluated the work done during the period since the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Furthermore, it led to the formulation of a number of major assumptions on ways and means of refining economic management, improving in all ways the quality of performance and utilizing efficiently the potential for streamlining organization and improving discipline. It also served to uncover bottlenecks and existing shortcomings in many sectors of the national economy as well as to identify ways of eliminating them.

Communists and all Soviet people were tremendously inspired by the text of the speech by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This important political document contains profound assessments and conclusions regarding the basic directions of further development of the national economy, the intensification of social production, the acceleration of technological progress and a fuller utilization of the entire production potential. It expresses explicitly and tersely the party's policy at the present stage.

On listening to and discussing the report of comrade I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, "The Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Ensuing from the Decisions of the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Statements and Conclusions Contained in the Speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet," the plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee notes that, as everywhere else in the country, major measures are being taken in the Uzbek SSR to utilize more fully the intensive factors of economic growth, strengthen discipline and organization, develop productive forces, make production more efficient,

improve the quality of work, and improve the welfare of the working people. Industry has fulfilled ahead of schedule, on 26 December 1983, the yearly plan of output. Its sale was R304 million above plan. Industrial output increased by 5.1 percent, or more than planned.

Capital construction proceeded at a fast pace. Over the year, the volume of capital investments climbed by more than 4 percent and exceeded 6 billion rubles. Transport, communications and service enterprises improved their performance somewhat.

The production and procurements of agricultural produce increased markedly. Pledges for procurement of grain, vegetables, fruits, grapes and melon crops and for deliveries of fruits and vegetables to the all-Union fund were fulfilled, as were the plans for the procurements of meat, milk and wool.

Despite the difficult weather conditions, the republic has done well in coping with the plan for cotton procurements: more than 5,930,000 tons of this Uzbek "white gold" have been delivered to the state.

The social program is being consistently implemented. Personal income, retail trade and the volume of consumer services all are rising.

At the same time, the plenum notes that major shortcomings and unutilized potential still characterize the development of the republic's economy, science and culture.

Last year a number of enterprises underfulfilled their overall output plans and did not cope with the output delivery targets and contractual obligations. Productive capacities are underutilized and labor productivity is rising slowly. Not enough is being done to improve production quality and accelerate scientific and technological progress. New equipment and technologies are not being adequately introduced into production. The share of manual labor is declining slowly. Conservation and thrift in the handling of materials and resources are not always followed.

Major shortcomings exist in capital construction. The plan for the activation of fixed capital has not been fulfilled, the volume of uncompleted construction is not being reduced, the quality of construction is still low, and the dissipation of capital outlays is being tolerated.

The existing potential for expanding agriculture and implementing the Food Program is incompletely utilized. Last year the Andizhan, Dzhizak, Namangan and Syr-Darya oblasts as well as the Talimardzhanskiy, Mekhnatabadskiy, Khavastskiy, Pakhtakorskiy, Dzhahalalkuduskiy and various other rayons failed to cope with the plan for cotton procurements. In some oblasts and many rayons and farms the agrotechnical aspects of crop cultivation are disregarded and off-schedule and slipshod field operations are tolerated. Shortcomings in seed growing and the utilization of land and water resources, agricultural equipment and fertilizers still have not been eliminated. The network of vegetable, fruit and potato storage facilities is being expanded extremely slowly. Quite a few rayons and farms do not attend to the proper development of animal husbandry, underfulfill the plan targets for meat, milk and eggs, tolerate a declining livestock and poultry productivity and are not paying due attention to pedigree breeding and the strengthening of the fodder base.

Omissions exist in meeting the needs of the population for consumer goods, foodstuffs and consumer services.

The plenum of the Uzbek CC Central Committee herewith resolves that:

1. The resolution of the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum "On Drafts of the 1984 State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and the 1984 USSR State Budget" be adopted for guidance and unconditional fulfillment.

In the name of communists, all working people of the republic, the plenum ardently approves and unanimously supports the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state as well as the assessments and conclusions contained in the speech of comrade Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The successful accomplishment of the urgent current and long-range tasks posed should be the basis for the activities of all party, Soviet and economic organs, social organizations, work collectives and every communist and every worker in the republic.

2. Oblast, city and rayon party committees, primary party organizations, ministries and departments, and soviet, economic, trade-union and Komsomol organs should launch broadly organizational and mass-political work to mobilize work collectives and all working people to fulfill and overfulfill the plan targets for 1984 and for the 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Special attention should be focused on the maximum utilization of the republic's production potential and labor resources, on increasing the output-capital ratio, and on reducing the materials-intensiveness and cost of production. The movement for operating equipment over a greater number of work shifts and achieving designed capacity should be broadened.

Output should be increased while at the same time reducing the unit consumption of material resources, especially fuel and metal, and its growth rate should exceed the growth rate of expenditures. Efforts should be concentrated on increasing labor productivity and reducing production cost. Extensive work should be done to increase labor productivity by 1 percent and reduce production cost by 0.5 percent more than planned, which is to be regarded as a most important party task. The fulfillment of the plans for the 4th year of the 11th 5-Year Plan by all enterprises, associations and farms should be assured.

Oblast party committees, ministries and departments, the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences and enterprises of national importance should persistently attend to accelerating scientific and technological progress, assure the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the application of new technology, elevate in all ways the technical level of production, sharply reduce the share of manual labor and improve the quality of production.

3. Oblast, city and rayon party committees as well as ministries and departments should assure an efficient organization of labor at all levels of management and production and determine for every branch and every work collective the ways, means and methods of fulfilling and overfulfilling plan targets, intensifying the conservation of all kinds of resources, raw and

other materials and energy, and expanding the output of consumer goods. Additional potential for a smoother performance of all branches and enterprises should be persistently explored. The drafting and adoption of conservation pledges should be finalized everywhere; special conservation accounts should be opened for enterprises, construction projects, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, organizations, brigades and links; those achieving the best results should be encouraged. The achievements of science and advanced experience as well as the brigade forms of the organization of labor should be broadly introduced.

It is the duty of party organizations and economic managers to achieve an unconditional adherence to contractual obligations for output deliveries. It is necessary to improve the performance of the organs of material-technical supply and transport and of all levels of management called upon to assure a smooth and uninterrupted flow of production operations.

Special attention should be devoted to developing the fuel-energy complex, devising new improved equipment for cotton growing, establishing rural affiliates of industrial enterprises and protecting the environment. A more efficient performance of transport, communication and consumer service enterprises should be strived for.

4. Party, Soviet and economic organs should resolutely improve the situation in capital construction, concentrate efforts and resources on the projects nearing completion, assure the most rapid possible activation and utilization of new production capacities, pay special attention to the construction of housing, schools, hospitals, preschools, and social, cultural and communal facilities, and improve the quality of construction.

5. The plenum stresses that it is the paramount duty of party, soviet and economic organs as well as of public organizations, the foremost patriotic and internationalist duty of communists and all working people of the republic, to continually increase the production of cotton and improve its quality. To this end, the culture and agrotechnics of cotton growing should be in all ways improved, the treatment and harvesting of the cotton crop should be mechanized, the utilization of fertilizers should be improved, land reclamation and irrigation should be streamlined, and the crop yield per irrigated hectare should be increased.

6. Major and responsible tasks face the republic's party, Soviet and economic organs as regards implementing the Food Program, increasing the production and procurements of grain, vegetables, fruits, grapes and melon crops, and expanding livestock production. The agro-industrial complex, and especially the grain-livestock and orchard-vineyard sovkhozes, should be developed at an accelerated pace, the resources allotted to it should be utilized more efficiently, the productivity of fields and livestock farms should be increased, the fodder base should be strengthened, and the knowhow of experts in crop growing and livestock production should be propagated. It is necessary to support in all ways the initiatives shown by enterprises and organizations in establishing subsidiary farms and provide whatever is needed to promote an increase in the livestock and poultry population on private land plots of the rural population.

At present every effort of agricultural toilers should be focused on a model conduct of fall-winter and spring field operations as well as on the wintering

of livestock and the creation of a solid base for a bumper harvest during the 4th year of the 5-Year Plan.

7. Oblast, city and rayon party committees and the executive committees of the oblast, city and rayon soviets of people's deputies should attend more persistently to the implementation of the social program. The production, quality and variety of consumer goods should be increased, improved and broadened, consumer services should be expanded and improved, and living standards in the countryside should be raised. In accordance with the draft of the CPSU Central Committee "Basic Directions of the Elementary and Vocational School Reform," special attention should be devoted to educating and upbringing the youth, preparing it for work and defense of the Homeland.

8. The plenum obligates the party organizations to tenaciously improve the style and methods of their work in directing the economy and increase the responsibility of soviet and economic organs for improving planning and the economic mechanism. The necessary measures should be taken to implement the economic experiment currently conducted at the republic's enterprises as relating to the broadening of the rights and increase in the autonomy and responsibility of associations and enterprises for the end-results of their performance.

State, plan and work discipline as well as efficiency and order should be universally strengthened in every sector of economic and cultural construction and the vanguard role of communists in production and public life should be enhanced.

Party committees are expected to further improve ~~their~~ work with cadres and promptly reinforce the lagging sectors. The principal criterion for promotion to managerial posts is the political, work and moral qualities of the individual. A more demanding attitude toward the cadres entails the universal fostering of the Leninist style of work, the inculcation of all workers with an industrious and conscientious attitude, a critical approach toward the results achieved, a resolute combatting of violations of the principles of cadre policy as well as of instances of whitewash, abuses of official position and bribe-taking. It also entails imbuing workers with the spirit of tight discipline and a high conscientiousness and responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them.

The socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets for 1984 and for the 5-Year Plan as a whole, for a worthy welcome of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek CP, should be broadly launched.

9. The results of the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks ensuing from its decisions as well as the assumptions and conclusions contained in the speech of comrade Yu. V. Andropov should be discussed at oblast party conferences and plenums, at meetings of the oblast, city and rayon party aktiv, and at the meetings of primary party organizations, and they should serve as guideposts in the practical day-by-day activities of these committees and organizations. The preparations for elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet should be broadly utilized to further strengthen organizational work and enhance the political and work activism of the masses.

The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan is firmly confident that the party organizations, communists and working people of the republic will do everything necessary to consolidate the positive results achieved and utilize more fully the existing possibilities for an unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the December (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the accomplishment of the tasks ensuing from the speech of comrade Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

1386

CSO: 1830/238

REGIONAL

UZBEK BURO CC DISCUSSES LABOR EXPERIMENTS, IDEOLOGY

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial: "At the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At a regular meeting the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Buro discussed the tasks of republic party organizations in connection with the preparation and conducting of elections for the 11th meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This important campaign must be conducted on a high organizational and idealistic-political level under an emblem for the further development of socialist sovereignty of the people, strengthening the block of communists and non-party people, a greater enlistment of citizens to administer the affairs of government and society and increasing the productive and social activity of workers. The preparation for elections is geared to serve as much as possible in resolving the problems of economic and social development, increasing the role and authority of soviets, perfecting the work of state and economic agencies, strengthening discipline and order and raising the initiative of the masses.

The Buro examined the progress in preparing for the economic experiment extending the rights of production associations and industrial enterprises in planning economic activity and by increasing their responsibility for the results of the work. In Uzbek SSR the experiment will be held beginning 1 January 1984 in the production associations Pod'yemnik, Sredazkabel', Sredazelektroapparat, Uzelektroterm and at a series of plants. At these enterprises, there should be a considerable increase in the role of labor collectives to work out plans for economic and social development, to increase their responsibility for providing the national economy and population with high quality products and for fulfilling tasks with a minimum expenditure of raw materials and materials. To best prepare for the experiment, specific instructions are given to separate ministries and departments.

The work of the administration of the Central Asian Railroad to improve the utilization of rolling stock and to insure the safe running of trains was discussed in the light of the decisions of the November (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The administration of the Central Asian Railroad has been commissioned to develop and carry out the necessary measures for improving the work of railroad transport. The Buro requested leading party

organizations of the railroad to pay special attention to insure the safety of freight, the strengthening of discipline, the development of criticism and self-criticism, of promptly putting into effect observations and suggestions made by communists.

In connection with creating in Tashkent a main territorial administration for constructing enterprises for oil and gas industries (Glavsredazneftegazstroy), the Buro discussed questions concerning its normal functioning and on this basis adopted the necessary decisions.

Measures for improving the work of rice-sowing sovkhozes in Karakalpak ASSR were examined. A number of ministries and departments in the republic were given specific instructions to reconstruct rice systems, to speed up in the rice sovkhozes the construction of dwellings which are the designated social-services and production projects and of providing them with personnel and technology.

Some other questions on party and economic construction for which corresponding decisions were adopted were also discussed.

12484

CSO: 1830/233

REGIONAL

HEAD OF UZBEK STATE STANDARDS ON NEW PRODUCTION CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by M. Mirsagatov, Uzbek Republic Gosstandart Administration chief, Uzbek SSR industry honored worker: "Standards and Quality: Beginning in 1984 a New System of Production Certification Is Introduced"]

[Text] In a decree by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On measures for accelerating scientific-technical progress in the national economy" are defined specific ways to raise the technical level and quality of production so that indexes would conform to the best models.

Ministries, departments, associations and republic enterprises have begun fulfilling the tasks set forth in this important document. Among them is the Uzbek republic administration Gosstandart, the organization coordinating efforts of branches in the area of quality supervision.

Industrial workers must direct their attention to two points set forth in the decree: working out general quality improvement and strict observance of standards, also to inculcate a new system of production certification.

Under present conditions of intensification of national production, raising the technical level and quality of production is equal to the increase of its volumes. Moreover, no capital investments are needed. The result is achieved first of all on account of the growth of productivity of labor, economy of material and manpower resources, more efficient utilization of fixed capital. This is the primary source of increasing national wealth and of extending export opportunities.

The present system of government influence on the quality of production makes it possible to plan, control, and stimulate the output of high quality products. Even earlier we strived toward having standards take into consideration achievements in a given sector of production. But life does not stand still. The development of science and technology, application of new equipment, materials, introduction of progressive technological processes create conditions for manufacturing more perfect and better quality products.

For this reason new standards should include increased reliability, longevity, standardization, more stringent norms for expenditure of metals, fuels, electric energy.

In order that the operating standards not be changed from impelling to impeding technical progress, they are reviewed periodically, every 5 years (for consumer goods every 1 to 3 years) with the aim of raising the quality of products.

A standard is most effect under timely inculcation and strict adherence of all requirements. However at certain enterprises-- UzSSR Minmebel'prom [Ministry of the Furniture and Wood Processing Industry], Minplodoovoshchkhov [Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry], Ministroy [Ministry of Construction], Glavtashkentstroy--these requirements are treated too lightly. There is a delay in inculcating a series of state standards at the Tashkent mirror-furniture factory and the experimental-technical plant Minmebel'prom. Both enterprises were not even prepared to conduct tests in accordance with the requirements of the new standards.

A similar situation arose at Plants KPD-1 TashDSK-1, KPD-4 TashDSK-4 Glavtashkentstroy, Angrenskiy Plant, ZhBI-4 Ministroy, Novotashkent'skiy Canning Factory, Minplodoovshchkhov and Bekabad'skiy Cement Combine.

Similar examples can be produced from other branches of the national economy. This, as a rule, is the result of insufficient attention on the part of ministries and departments to this important question, a lack of records and precise control for inculcating standards at enterprises.

It sometimes happens that a new standard is ~~officially~~ inculcated into production while actually considerable departures from norms and requirements are permitted in the process of output of products as well as in their storage, packing, marketing, transporting and even in trading. The fact is that at a series of enterprises the departments of technical control (OTK) did not become the desired shields against defective output. It is necessary to strengthen these jobs with qualified, skilled and highly-principled people and in every way to raise departmental work in standardization, metrology and administering quality, and to utilize material and moral stimuli more widely.

What has caused the necessity for introducing in 1984 the new system of production certification in two quality categories--highest and first?

First of all, to produce in the next few years the most important types of production on the highest international level. The interests of accelerating scientific-technical progress require putting into practice essential correctives in administering the economic system and perfecting the work of all links of the economic mechanism including certification. For this it is necessary to raise the objectivity of certification, to make stricter demands for evaluation of production, primarily of the highest category of quality. In a word, the main task of transition to the new system of certification is raising the technical level and quality of production.

Today over 200 industrial enterprises in the republic produce with the state Seal of Quality 2,100 varieties of products, among these over 1,700 varieties of consumer goods. The proportion of this to the total volume of production is about ten percent. On the whole these are high quality goods which are in great demand by the population and satisfy the requirements of the national economy and of exports.

However, it must be acknowledged that cases of biased approach to evaluating manufactured output are not excluded and highest category of quality at times is assigned to products not identical to the best domestic and foreign models. For systematically ignoring standardization demands, unsatisfactory quality of production and violating certification standards, Uzgosstandart only this year voided the Seal of Quality from 28 types of products in 20 enterprises.

The system of certification is not ideal. It happens that products of light industry are certified according to an experimental model without accounting for the possibilities and conditions for production. And products issued from the production line at times only remotely resemble the certified model.

Another existing shortcoming of the current system of certification is the imperfect planning of production of highest category quality, both in the products list and in volume. Only 18-20 percent of recently operating production conforms to the highest category of quality. The remaining part according to a number of indicators lags behind the models.

According to the current order, the Seal of Quality was awarded by the state commission and the right to certify products according to first and second categories was given to the ministries and departments--the producers. In fact all production which is not of the highest category was included in the first category although many types of products should have been placed in the second category. In other words there is evidence of biased evaluation, lowering of certification requirements and weakening the control of decisions by departmental commissions. The certification commissions and their members were not responsible for this.

According to the new certification system it is declared expedient to introduce only two categories, highest and first, instead of three quality categories (highest, first and second). Products not corresponding to these categories are subject to removal from production.

Only state commissions will conduct certification. They will award the Seal of Quality or assign production to the first category basing its evaluation and analysis not on the technical but on the technical-economic level of products.

The state certification commissions should be composed of the most qualified and competent specialists.

Documentation is slightly simplified and reduced so as to allow conducting certification without great labor expenditures and to guarantee objective evaluation of products. The responsibility of the certification commissions for the adopted decisions has been increased.

In the coming years all operating standards and technical conditions are to be perfected. Future standards based on the prognosis of developing domestic and foreign technique will become the state standards of the new generation. Their introduction has a principled revolutionizing meaning for increasing dynamism and effectiveness into the standardization system and essential perfection of normative administration through technical progress.

Taking this into account, Uzgosstandart agencies are increasing not only state supervision but also methodical work in branches of the national economy for standardization, metrological provision, certification and perfecting the complex system of administering the quality of production and all work as a whole.

12484

CSO: 1830/233

REGIONAL

UKRAINE RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS CHIEF ON SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 20 Dec 83 p 3

[Article, published under the heading "Letters From Religious Believers," by M. Kolesnyk, chief of the Religious Affairs Council under the UkSSR Council of Ministers: "You Must Be a Citizen...."]

[Text] Many letters are received at the Religious Affairs Council. They address specific organizational-administrative matters which sometimes arise in a religious organization. Frequently they request clarification of various provisions of current laws on religious denominations and report law violations. Many letters we receive from religious-believer citizens contain, in addition to addressing local affairs, words of gratitude for the concern shown by party and state for the welfare of the people and world peace, and praise for the USSR Constitution, domestic and foreign policy, and the socialist societal system. At the same time the letters' authors brand with shame the Washington priests of the God of War and voice support for the appeal by the World Conference of Religious Leaders, held in Moscow in 1982, to speak out in defense of life without a thermonuclear catastrophe.

The mail also brings testimony to the effect that in our republic, just as throughout the country as a whole, the Constitution-guaranteed right to profess any religion or to be an atheist is being exercised in a practical manner. In particular, A. Rybachuk from the town of Lubny in Poltava Oblast reports that he is a clergyman, while his children are not religious believers; one of them is a doctor, another an engineer, and the third a teacher. "Our family," he writes, "is a typical example of truly free choice of religion or atheism. We have never had any conflicts over this. The same can be said about Soviet society as a whole, to the members of which the Constitution gives genuine rights and freedoms." There are solid grounds for this conclusion.

Frequently the authors of letters discuss the bourgeois-clericalists, or more precisely radio-broadcast crocodile tears over the "grave situation" of religious believers in the Soviet Union. "I cannot listen without disgust," writes archpriest S. Lisnychuk from Ternopol Oblast, sharing his thoughts, "to 'sympathizers' with our cause. How much deception and hypocrisy lie hidden behind their twaddle!" Letter writers ask the following question of these "benefactors" from across the ocean, with a sense of self-dignity: "Who,

gentlemen, made you our advocates?" Others advise them, not without irony, first to secure social justice in their own country, and only then proceed to instruct others.

Sometimes, however, one encounters vexing exceptions, individuals who fully enjoy the advantages of our socialist state, the world's first, and at the same time do not show respect for it, to put it mildly, and violate its laws. When one becomes more closely acquainted with such individuals it becomes obvious that their social views have been deformed either by negative ideological influence or by pathological delusions of grandeur.

We shall examine a situation of this type with the following example. In our republic there are Jehovah's Witnesses religious organizations. None of them has properly declared its legal status by registering with the authorities. It is true that the majority of rank-and-file members complain about the inconveniences connected with this -- they would like, without being secretive, to gather together for prayer meetings, as is done by the Russian Orthodox, Catholics, Baptists, and others. When we talk with them they openly state to us that they would be willing to register immediately and act in conformity with Soviet laws on religious denominations, but they do not dare do so, for they are forbidden by headquarters. This is what we are dealing with! The secretive central authorities of the Jehovah's Witnesses, headquartered in New York City's borough of Brooklyn, have the force of law for them, while the Soviet State does not. The Jehovah's Witnesses formed such a distorted notion of authority as a consequence of constantly pounding in the idea that their organization stands above nations and is governed by "divine laws" alone.

Come to your senses, good people; such organizations do not exist anywhere, for the simple reason that it is impossible to live in society and be free of it. The leaders of the world Jehovah's Witnesses movement understand this fact. They registered their headquarters, publishing center for the Watchtower, Bibles and pamphlets, with U.S. Government authorities 100 years ago. Jehovah's Witnesses groups function on the basis of recognition of government laws and registration in many countries throughout the world.

Instructions from across the sea not to recognize the laws of the Soviet State are hypocritically motivated by the claim that it is allegedly atheistic and hostile to religion. These are all lies, vicious lies. The USSR Constitution does not divide citizens into those who are and are not religious believers. Our nation shows equal maternal concern for both groups and does not judge the merits of each by its attitude toward religion but rather by its attitude toward civic obligations and for its socially useful labor.

Visit the village of Seredne Vodyane in Rakhovskiy Rayon in the Carpathians and take a look at the domiciles in which people are living, including Jehovah's Witnesses. They are large, filled with sunlight -- real palaces. And each contains all conveniences. The barns are filled with all kinds of domestic livestock. Ask the members of the older generation if they always lived in such conditions, and they will tell you about the fearful poverty of the peasants in that village prior to Soviet rule. Can people across the ocean see more clearly what is happening in our country and how Soviet citizens are living? One must entirely lose one's self-respect in order not

to believe one's own eyes and to accept the notions of those who have never seen our Soviet realities. As we know, the wisdom of experience is manifested first and foremost in people basing their opinions not on words but on deeds. This is especially important in dealing with serious matters, particularly regarding one's attitude toward one's country.

Ignoring this rule always leads one onto a path of error. Precisely this has happened with certain Pentecostals. Actual facts mean nothing to them, while the whisperings of various "concerned persons" constitute solid argument. Does it have any effect to mention the fact that thousands of religious groups in this country, including Pentecostals, have registered and are freely practicing the tenets of their faith, while their "elder brothers" say that registration is a trap designed for wiping out religion, that it constitutes "betrayal of the divine cause?" In order not to be guilty of such a "sin," certain individuals, egged on by zealous adherents of the faith, have even applied to emigrate to capitalist countries.

What unfortunate, deceived individuals. They do not know that in every civilized country civic and religious organizations must register with the authorities. They believe fairy tales about unrestricted freedoms in the United States, unaware of the fact that in that country every religious organization, before proceeding to engage in its activities, must register and display written permission by the governor of the state in the most prominent location, on the pulpit. In addition, as a sign of loyalty, they must display two flags in their house of worship -- the national flag and the state flag. Every religious believer must carry special credentials on his person, for otherwise he will not be permitted to attend religious services. The U.S. police come down hard on violations of these regulations.

It is true that there are certain freedoms in the United States which we do not have here. The USSR Constitution prohibits propagandizing war, while a government military-propaganda system is in operation in the United States. In this country all able-bodied persons are required to work, while over there more than 12 million persons have the "right" not to go to work, for they are unable to find a job, while 34 million citizens (15 percent of the population) have the right not to eat dinner, for they are living in poverty. Over there one can assassinate presidents, lynch Negroes, mug people on the street, throw priests behind bars, dispatch troops to defenseless Grenada, employ mass-destruction chemical agents, etc with impunity. But "God's emigrés" do not consider these very American "freedoms," for their "elder brothers" remain silent about them, as if they have their mouth full of water.

Finally, a few words about delusions of grandeur. This disease has spread to a certain extent among Baptists, who have separated from their officially existing union, and among Reform Adventists. The "legal experts" of these tiny religious groups have a unique interpretation of the decree on separation of church and state and separation of school and church. They hold that this decree gives the church the status of a state within a state, that is, the right to do everything it desires. Concealed behind their arrogance is the desire to propagate religion not only on church premises but everywhere: on city squares, in parks, at sports stadiums, on buses and streetcars, at

work, etc. A delusion bordering on separate nationhood has in some persons developed to the point where a self-styled Council of Evangelical Christian-Baptist Churches has even established its own representation abroad in the United States. As a result of this delusion, the leadership of these religious groups have become a paid servant of imperialism. But we shall speak of this presently.

It is important first to determine whether there is any basis for demands for total independence and absolute freedom to religious organizations. An analysis of the present constitutions and laws of the countries of the world indicates that in no country does the church possess total freedom. Its activities are everywhere limited by various restrictions, which are determined by the general interests of the state. An international pact on civil and political rights recognizes such restrictions as legitimate (see Article 18).

There is a term "national sovereignty," that is, the full power of the state in all domains of societal affairs, its indivisible right to the country's territory, mineral resources, water resources, etc. The United Nations Organization defends the principle of sovereignty of nations. The USSR Constitution gives total power to the people -- Soviets of People's Deputies (Article 2). Any other organizations of citizens must be guided by the laws which govern relations in the corresponding domain of societal affairs. There are no exceptions to this rule. This alone places in doubt the demands of the dissident Baptists and Reformist Adventists to any special privileges for their organizations.

The argumentation on such claims is simple: separated means cut off. They say that the state should not be involved with the church. They make reference thereby to V. I. Lenin's "Socialism and Religion," although this work deals with the neutrality of the state in regard to religion, not the church. If one reads not only the title of the decree signed by V. I. Lenin but its entire text, it becomes obvious that the separation of church and state means, in the first place, that the church is removed from all domains of societal affairs with the exception of satisfying the religious requirements of religious-believer citizens; secondly, the state views the church as a private organization and does not give it financial support; thirdly, the state does not interfere in the internal (canonical) affairs of the church. There is not a single word about any extraterritoriality or inviolability of the church. On the contrary, it emphasizes that the authorities are empowered to apply requisite measures to ensure that the performance of religious ceremonies does not violate civic order and is not accompanied by encroachments on the rights of citizens. Incidentally, laws on religious denominations exist precisely for the purpose of clearly defining the rights and obligations of religious organizations as well as means of influencing violators of the law on separation of church and state and separation of school and church.

The Soviet State separated the church as early as 1918. But it never separated from itself those people who profess a given religion. Religious believers are first and foremost citizens of the state, and only after that are they members of a religious organization. They enjoy all social rights and political freedoms, including freedom of conscience; at the same time they

are obliged to carry out their obligations as citizens and to obey the laws of the state. This is a constitutional principle.

Incidentally, one might inquire who seeks to violate this principle. Who personally advocates special privileges for religious believers, and who advocates freeing the church from the jurisdiction of the state? Who is shouting most persistently about a lack of freedom of conscience in the USSR? Baptist Antonov is a military deserter, a loafer, and a slanderer. Pentecostalist Shabura is a traitor to the homeland and a libeler. Jehovah's Witness Kozachenko is a bandit and cutthroat. Uniate Slipyy is a Hitlerite who refuses to give up the ghost. There is no need to go on. All these noisy shouters are, to put it mildly, unworthy of the name of citizen of our country. The paradox lies in the fact that they have no civic conscience whatsoever, and yet they dare babble about freedom of conscience.

We should note that the noisy clamor over the question of the status of the church in our country has been raised precisely at a time when the party and state and the entire Soviet people are concentrating their efforts on defending man's most important right -- the right to live, and are by their titanic labor strengthening the might of the Soviet Union, without which it is impossible to save mankind from the thermonuclear catastrophe which U.S. imperialism is ready to unleash. These days Soviet citizens are assembling at mass political rallies and demonstrations, are voicing support for the positions stated in the Declaration by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu. V. Andropov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 24 November of this year, and are demanding that the nuclear madmen be stopped, that a halt be put to the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe. These demands are being repeated by millions of voices, by fighters for peace throughout the world. And that pitiful handful of "advocates" of freedom of conscience is continuing its filthy business, in return for a sop from abroad, slandering Soviet reality and poisoning the well from which one must drink.

Today the following question faces each and every person and his conscience: whose side are you on? Are you with the participants of the world antiwar, antimissile, antinuclear movement, or are you with those maniacs who intend to destroy every living thing on our planet? There is no third choice. Any neutrality constitutes connivance with the sinister forces of war. Which side of this historic barricade you take will depend on your attitude toward the Soviet State -- the universally acknowledged bulwark of peace. Think about it.

3024

CSO: 1811/34

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN NEWSPAPERS CRITICIZED FOR LACK OF INTEREST IN CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 14 Dec 83 p 1

[Editorial: "At the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Buro"]

[Text] At a regular meeting the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Buro examined the problem of unfounded diversion of workers from production. It was emphasized that efficient utilization of manpower resources under present conditions is acquiring greater national economic significance. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Buro noted that at the present time besides organized participation of workers in work having paramount significance for the national economy, the practice of diverting people for fulfillment of work not connected with acutely needed production is being continued. Often work is unsatisfactorily organized for workers and employees who have been enlisted for rendering assistance to supervisors. The managers of many enterprises, construction projects, institutions, and local agencies do not wage an active struggle for strengthening order and good organization at production sites and with squandering workers' time for all kinds of conferences, rallies, reviews, competitions.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Buro requested party agencies, directors of ministries, departments and enterprises to ensure the strict fulfillment of party requests for improving the organization of production and efficient use of working time.

The questions of editorial work of the newspapers RAHVA HAAL, SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, NOORTE HAAL, AND MOLODEZH' ESTONII regarding the development of literary and artistic criticism was examined. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Buro noted that in this field the editorial offices of the newspapers have accomplished a great deal of work in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. An analysis of materials during past years shows that newspapers regularly print materials on questions of cultural life, literary and artistic work. There is a rise in the educational importance of articles, reviews and informational communications on culture, and propagation of the best works of writers and art masters of the republic has been expanded. The professional level of literary and artistic criticism has risen. In the decree adopted on this question, shortcomings in the work of the editors in developing literary and artistic criticism are shown. The press does not always give the necessary attention to important events in the cultural life of the republic, many works of writers and art masters

of the republic remain unnoticed by the press. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Buro requested the editors of the newspapers RAHVA HAAL, SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, NOORTE HAAL, MOLODEZH' ESTONII to improve the work of developing literary and artistic criticism on the basis of decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to direct this work toward raising the effectiveness of idealistic and aesthetic education of workers and youth.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Buro also discussed other problems of public and social life in the republic.

12484

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REGIONAL

ESTONIAN NOVEL SATIRIZES DILETTANTISM OF YOUNG INTELLIGENTSIA

Moscow LITERATURNOMYE OBOZRENIYE in Russian No 12, Dec 83 pp 70-71

[Review by M. Mardi of the satirical novel "Myshi na vetru" [Mice in the Wind] by Mikhkel' Mutt, Tallinn, "Eesti raamat," 1982, in Estonian]

[Text] Mikhkel' Mutt belongs to the youngest generation of Estonian writers; his literary biography goes back only a few years. It is so much the more gratifying that his first novel, "Mice in the Wind," was named by the critics among the three best Estonian novels of 1982. This work was much talked about, written about and argued about.

At first glance it is a typical novel about the world of the theater: about its life on stage and behind the scenes, rehearsals and controversies over performances. And the author himself, to judge from the preface, regards it in just this manner. And yet the problems are much broader.

"Mice in the Wind" really brings to mind a bright, mischievous theatrical spectacle in which in a brief stretch of time many events take place, numerous characters flit by and real and imaginary life merge. Before us pass young directors, actors, writers, artists, critics and instructors and students from the University of Tartu, and we learn of their hopes and aspirations, their doubts and disappointments.

The main heroes are two young men, Viktor Kakk (part of the narrative is his diary) and Kalle Yermakov, who are, each in his own way, striving to establish themselves in their art. Their childhood and school years were spent in the same provincial town, but life and the nature of the upbringing they received led them in different directions from the beginning.

Viktor, a lad from an intellectual family, completes school successfully, enters the philology department, becomes a young writer. Yermakov's lot is different. His mother died early, and his father and stepmother concerned themselves mainly with their garden, placing the growing of radishes above all else. After his forced departure for evening school and wanderings to various ends of the country in search of a living, Kalle Yermakov nevertheless graduates from the university. He is recommended as a talented young critic for work on a weekly paper, where Viktor is the head of the department. But Yermakov's dream is to create his own theater or at least a studio. At long

last he obtains a position as director in a small theater and stages his experimental production "Ego nagoye velichestvo" [His Naked Majesty]. A great deal of space in the author's conception is allotted to the grotesque image of the naked king.

Kalle Yermakov's directing, which at first evoked a delighted hubbub among theatergoing snobs and a number of critics, especially female critics, soon, however, reveals its artistic flimsiness. The dilettantish vanity in the theater repels the people who genuinely love art. Yermakov's failure is easily explained. He tried to create something new without a basic understanding of the laws of continuity in culture, specifically in the art of the theater. An attempt to break away from an "old" form before the artist has succeeded in comprehending the nature of the theater in general surely is doomed to failure.

In his novel M. Mutt has shown as it were two types of relationships to art. On the one hand is Viktor Kakk, who is literally obsessed with spirituality, with culture, but, alas, lacks the "spark of the Divine." On the other hand is Kalle Yermakov, an elemental man who breaks into art, disregarding the laws of its development. Both men's attempts to say their word in art prove to be the "noise of mice in the wind." The end of Yermakov's creative experiments is significant. Having failed on the stage, he returns to his old home town, where, following his parents' example, he begins to grow radishes.

But what are the other heroes of the novel like? How does the young Estonian prose writer see them? Also in parodic tones. All these young actors, directors, writers and artists who jeer at everything are obsessed with a desire to prove their worth in art. However, in the words of Goethe, "they are not given the knowledge of perfection, nor of their own insubstantiality." Their work also turns out to be "noise," "a playing at culture." Is this not also the source of the purely external attributes--the odd, foreign-sounding pseudonyms, the eccentric speech and the no less eccentric clothing and so on? In the novel there appears more than once the ironic phrase "they haven't found their way through to culture today"--the leitmotif of the author's attitude toward his young heroes.

M. Mutt is disturbed by the dilettantism and, alas, the lack of spirituality of a certain segment of the young intelligentsia and of the "art consumers," who because of incompetence and an inclination toward sensationalism are at times unable to discern that "the king is naked."

The problem of true spirituality is perhaps basic in the book.

It is said that certain young figures in Estonian art have seen themselves in the heroes of "Mice in the Wind". A search for specific prototypes in a particular case is not a very fruitful undertaking, especially since the author provides no corroboration. One must not, however, doubt the timeliness and actuality of the novel, the vital importance of the problems that are presented and also the civic maturity of the young author.

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12490

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REGIONAL

NEW FILM RECORDS EVENTS IN TURKESTAN DURING 1916 DZHIZAK UPRISING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 11 February 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word review by Kh. Ziyaev, deputy director of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences Institute of History, of a new film shot in the "Uzbekfil'm" Studio and entitled "The Awakening." The film is based on two works of the Uzbek folk artist Nazir Safarov: the drama "The Awakening" and the novel "Navruz." One of the film's goals is the refutation of the views of bourgeois falsifiers concerning the history of events in Turkestan around the time of the October Revolution. For director Latif Fayzieyev "The Awakening" represents a continuation of his work of the 1950s on the themes of internationalism and the brotherhood of Uzbek and Russian peoples, as expressed in his films "Sacred Blood," "On Lenin's Pass," and "The Downfall of the Emirate." The two-part film comprises a cast of primarily Uzbek artists, though Innokentiya Smoktunovskiy plays the role of the old Russian General, an educated man with an appreciation for Eastern poetry. Nazir Safarov says the events of the Dzhizak Uprising of 1916 are particularly meaningful for him since he was an eyewitness to them. Though he was only 11 at the time, "there is no memory stronger than that of children."

RUSSIAN SPEAKING SKILLS HARD TO ACQUIRE IN RURAL AREAS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 9 February 1984 carries on page 2 a 500-word article by M. Khegay, head of the Russian language department of the republic pedagogic institute of Russian language and literature. The article entitled "Raising the Pedagogue's Qualifications" appears under the rubric "We Discuss the School Reform Project of the CC CPSS." The author notes the problem of the absence of a Russian-speaking environment in rural areas and suggests as a means of overcoming this, increased exposure to Russian in the form of pioneer camps, physical education-labor camps, touristic excursions, festivals, olympiads in Russian, etc. He also suggests that, in view of the fact that general education schools and vocational schools will merge in time (as called for in the School Reform Project), the step of creating an intermediate administrative link to govern both types of schools be abandoned and the administrative duties be directly concentrated in a single body.

REGIONAL

NEW ESSAY ANTHOLOGY DISCUSSES RIVER DIVERSION, OTHER TOPICS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 February 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word review by member of the USSR Writers' Union Yu. Morits of a new collection of essays from the Uzbekistan-published Russian language journal ZVEZDA VOSTOKA (Star of the East). The author of the review notes with regret that the essay form is underused (this anthology, entitled "Vstrechi" (Meetings), is only the third put out by the editors of ZVEZDA VOSTOKA) and then gives a brief characterization of the essays that interest him most. Two of these are on the theme of military heroism—one by E. Efimov and another by the Karakalpak writer Aytbay Bekimbetov. Yakov Kumok's essay deals with sport, and the essay of the book's compiler, A. Ershov, is entitled "When the Snow Catches Fire" and discusses the project of diverting the water of Siberian rivers to Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Ibragim Rakhim's essay "Lights Immortality" presents the themes of the succession of generations, the past versus the present, and inter-nationality friendship of the Soviet peoples on such construction projects as hydro-electric stations and the BAM Railroad. The reviewer notes with pleasure that all the essays in the anthology show a movement away from involvement with the fate of single individuals toward broader social themes. He has, however, no kind words for the quality of execution of the printing work that went into the anthology, and suggests that the quality of writing in many of the essays leaves much to be desired in terms of freshness of imagery, effectiveness of ideas, use of language and style.

LAGGING CONSTRUCTION OF SANATORIUMS FOR WOMEN WITH CHILDREN SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 18 February 1984 carries on page 1 a 400-word report of the Uzbek Republic Commission for Organizing Workers' Leisure on the construction of sanatoriums and health centers for women with children. Six such sanatoriums are presently under construction in the republic. When finished they will have the capacity to heal 26,000 women and children per year. But poor control by oblast commissions for organizing workers' leisure has held up construction. The Uzbek Republic Commission says these health centers and sanatoriums are the most important link in the republic program to improve the well-being of the republic's workers and to enhance the health of women laborers and children.

REGIONAL

CC CPSU SCHOOL REFORM PROJECT MUST CONSIDER REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 16 February 1984 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by Kh. Yuldashev, head of the Main Administration of Public Education of the Tashkent city executive committee, and by A. Antonov, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences. The article is entitled "The Alliance of Science and Practice," and appears under the rubric of "We Discuss the School Reform Project of the CC CPSU." "Lowering the extreme overcrowding in classrooms is an important pedagogic and socio-economic measure. Decreasing the number of students in the classroom is particularly topical in those republics where population growth exceeds the union-wide average by two or three times. This relates specifically to Uzbekistan. Therefore we suggest amending point 11 of the reform project with the following paragraph: 'In planning the magnitude of the reduction in number of students per class as well as the timetable for its completion, one should consider first of all the demographic situation and the dynamics of its change in each individual region of the country. The system for estimating the number of grades must be perfected as well.'"

CSO: 1830/327

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

RADIO PROGRAMS IN TALLINN--(ETA)--Beginning on 19 December the residents of Tallinn and adjoining rayons are the first in the country who are able to receive six programs on ultra shortwave range: three programs of the All-Union Radio and three programs of Estonian Radio. Two years of strenuous labor by specialists of the republic radio-television transmission center of the ESSR Ministry of Communications and the Tallinn radio television transmission center has provided the technical part of the innovation. A special antenna was built and was placed at the Tallinn television tower, and a special key transmitter was developed and manufactured for which a series of original technical solutions were used. Their initiator was the honored rationalizer of the ESSR republic radio television transmission center laboratory senior engineer Mati Tyakhemaa. [Text] [Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 28 Dec 83 p 3] 12484

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